

10 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage

10.1 Introduction

This chapter provides information collected by Valerie J Keeley Limited on the known archaeological data and on sites of architectural significance over the northern study area. The report is a desk survey only. No field inspection has taken place during this stage. The report discusses the receiving environment from an archaeological perspective in general terms; it describes the known baseline data in some detail; and it recommends that the proposed works avoid direct impacts with known archaeological sites. The Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites are shown on Figures 15 to 17 (Drawings 00229/31 to 00229/33).

10.2 Study Methodology

The assessment consisted of a paper survey identifying all recorded sites within the area of study. This is a document search utilising a number of sources including the Sites and Monuments Record; National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files; County Development Plans; Primary sources; and Literary sources.

The Sites and Monuments Record (Record of Monuments and Places) is an inventory of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service with accompanying RMP Constraint Maps, based on OS 6" Sheets, which indicate the location of each recorded site. The inventory is backed up with files housed in the National Monuments Services offices, which provide information on documentary, cartographic and photographic sources and field inspections that have taken place in relation to each identified site. The record is updated on a constant basis. *Dúchas* The Heritage Service has focussed on monuments that predate 1600AD. Buildings belonging to the seventeenth century and later are not well represented in their archive, although they are considered to be archaeological sites today. As a result field inspection may reveal additional sites from this recent past.

The National Museum of Ireland's Topographical Files are the national archive of all known antiquities by the National Museum. These files are housed in the National Museum of Ireland. These files relate primarily to artefacts but they also include references to monuments and have a unique archive of records of previous excavations. The find-spots of artefacts can also be an important indication of the archaeological potential of the related or surrounding area. The Museum's files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution between 1928 and c. 1995. Records of material acquired by the Museum before and after these dates are not readily accessible, unless they have been mentioned in publications.

The Development Plans for Counties Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Kilkenny were also consulted. These plans set out each Council's policy for the conservation and enhancement of their county's natural and built environment and lists items of special environmental or archaeological/artistic interest. They contain lists of historic buildings and other items for preservation as compiled for the County

Council by expert bodies. In the case of County Kilkenny the Development Plan also includes a completed list of industrial archaeological items.

The primary sources consulted include the published archaeological inventory of sites and monuments in County Carlow and County Laois; Anna Brindley & Annaba Kilfeather, *Archaeological Inventory of County Carlow* (Dublin 1993); P. David Sweetman, Olive Alcock & Bernie Moran, *Archaeological Inventory of County Laois* (Dublin 1995). These are not complete records, and do not cover material that has come to light subsequently. The archives of *Dúchas* The Heritage Service contribute more information. As yet there are no published inventories for counties Kildare and Kilkenny.

Finally, a number of literary sources were consulted. Literary sources are a valuable means of completing the written archaeological record of an area and gaining insight into the history of the environs of the proposed works. The principal sources consulted are listed at the end of this chapter in the bibliography.

10.3 The Archaeological Receiving Environment – Overview

The study area is a particularly rich archaeological landscape attested to by the large number of sites recorded during the paper survey. A total of approximately 1360 sites were identified in the study area. It is important to note that several sites have been identified by aerial photography, where the above ground indications of the monument have been destroyed. These have been interpreted as cropmarks, enclosures, field systems and deserted medieval settlements or complexes. The strong tradition of past agricultural practices has been largely responsible for the destruction of these sites. Given this quantity of sub-surface sites, it is very likely that topsoil stripping at a later stage will uncover new sites with no visible surface remains that previous ploughing activity and land reclamation has helped to remove.

A number of megalithic structures are recorded in the area, some of which have been destroyed over time. This type of site consists of stone built monuments often containing collective burials. One definite portal tomb is located within the study area (CW007-010). The former presence of this type of site in the area is an indication of well-established activity and settlement during either the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

The vast majority of the sites identified in the paper survey consist of earthworks and enclosures – circular, oval and rectilinear. The circular enclosures, which are no longer extant, may actually represent destroyed ringforts. This type of site has not been closely dated and may have been in use in various different periods.

A large amount of *fualachta fiadh* sites were identified in the survey. Most of these sites were noted during a National Museum of Ireland *Fulacht Fiadh* survey and presumably remain extant. The name is derived from early Irish literature referring to cooking sites for deer, which were used by the Fianna (Mitchell and Ryan 1997, 220). They usually date from the early to late Bronze Age with large

numbers focussed on the latter period. They have become the most frequent monument found in the Irish countryside.

A number of cists were found in the study area. These consist of pits dug in the ground and lined with stone to form graves. The majority of these graves date to the Bronze Age period (c. 2000 – 700 BC).

Ring-barrows are another monument type associated with the Bronze Age. These barrows consist of small mounds containing burials. A concentration of this monument type was noted in south Kildare, where the sites are visible through aerial photography (KD038-24, KD038-027) (Mitchell & Ryan 1997, 216-218).

There are a large number of ringforts identified in the study area. These monuments are the most widely distributed and commonplace monuments on the Irish landscape.

A number of souterrains were identified within the study area. These are underground, manmade passages and structures ranging in length from 5m to over 100m. These were either tunnelled through clay or rock or are of timber or drystone construction in a subsequently backfilled trench.

Excavation results indicate a date range from c. 800 – 1200 AD. Most souterrains are found accidentally during ploughing or foundation digging.

There are a number of moated sites identified within the study area. Moated sites are usually associated with the Anglo-Norman settlement of Ireland during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. These monuments are identifiable on the landscape as rectangular or square raised platforms, which were enclosed by one or more banks and a wide flat-bottomed fosse or moat that was usually filled with water (Barry 1987, 84-85). Also located within the study area were several motte and baileys. These consist of earthen mounds, which were usually erected as initial forts by the invading Anglo-Normans in the 12th century. These mottes were usually located at strategically important positions and usually command excellent views of the surrounding countryside.

A number of castles, tower houses and mottes were identified in the study area. The Anglo-Normans were responsible for the introduction of stone castle building into Ireland some time after 1169 AD.

Some 17th century and possible earlier dwellings within the study area are associated with castles and tower houses.

Quite a number of ecclesiastical remains were also found within the study area. These consisted primarily of churches and graveyards, with features such as bullaun stones, fonts and altar tombs.

Many of the holy wells within the study area are associated with ecclesiastical remains but a number of isolated sites occur. The date and origin of the dedication of some wells is known from documentary evidence and many are still used for pilgrimage to this day. Consequently local interest in and awareness of such sites can often be very high.

10.4 Historic Towns

There are a number of historic towns and areas of settlement located within the study area. The towns included in this section are all listed (with the exception of Ballitore, Co. Kildare) in the Urban Archaeological Surveys for counties Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Kilkenny and are considered to be zones of archaeological potential.

Carlow Town

The town of Carlow is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Carlow County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (CW007-018). The upstanding remains include the castle.

Leighlinbridge, Co. Carlow

The town of Leighlinbridge is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Carlow County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (CW012-070). The upstanding remains include a tower house.

Old Leighlin, Co. Carlow

Old Leighlin is a deserted medieval borough situated in the west of the county about 1 mile west of Leighlinbridge on the road between it and Castlecomer. It lies along the top of a ridge to the north of the Madlin river. Old Leighlin is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Carlow County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (CW011-016). The upstanding remains include the cathedral.

Athy, Co. Kildare

The town of Athy is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD035-022). The upstanding remains include White's Castle and St. Michael's Parish Church.

Castledermot, Co. Kildare

The town of Castledermot is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD038-045/KD040-002). The upstanding remains include St. Peter's Parish church, Franciscan Friary and the Priory and Hospital of St. John the Baptist.

Moone, Co. Kildare

The small village of Moone is located on the main Dublin-Carlow road, 8km north of Castledermot. The original settlement at Moone is situated 1km to the west, in the valley of the River Greese and its name is derived from *Maoin Cholaim Cille* meaning 'Columcille's property'. The town of Moone is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as

well as an RMP (KD036-031). The upstanding remains include a church and high crosses.

Ballitore, Co. Kildare

Although not listed in the Urban Survey of County Kildare, Ballitore is a very important historical centre. It was the first planned Quaker village in either England or Ireland, and remains the only one in Europe.

Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny

The town of Castlecomer is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kilkenny County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KK005-082). The upstanding remains include a motte and church.

10.5 Areas of Settlement

Ten deserted medieval settlements have been identified in the study area. The majority of these sites are listed in the Urban Archaeological Surveys for counties Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Kilkenny and are considered to be zones of archaeological potential. These areas should be avoided as they are extensive areas of high archaeological potential.

Dunleckney, Co. Carlow

This deserted medieval borough is situated on the E bank of the Barrow in the W of the county, near Bagnalstown on the road between Carlow and Borris. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Carlow County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (CW016-085). The upstanding remains include a church and motte.

Staplestown, Co. Carlow

This deserted settlement (CW007-037) was identified through documentary sources. There is an illustration of the village by Dineley in 1680. The settlement lay in the vicinity of Staplestown Lodge and Bridge. The only upstanding remains are that of the 17th century house and its associated earthworks.

Ardree, Co. Kildare

Ardree is located approximately one mile east of Athy. It is situated in the barony of Kilkea and Moone and in the parish of Tankardstown. It was originally its own parish however by the Civil Survey is listed under both Tankardstown and St. Michael's parish. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD035-082). The upstanding remains include a church and graveyard.

The place name is spelt both as Ardreich and Ardree. It is positioned on high ground to the east of the River Barrow and the canal. There are no monuments from the prehistoric period in the immediate vicinity of Ardree however a significant quantity of prehistoric stone and metal objects have been recovered from the river Barrow at Athy which was an important fording point from an early period. A single prehistoric stone axe was found at Ardree just below the lock. The Civil Survey lists Ardree as a fording point and this may well be where the *Ath* element in the place name comes from rather than *Ard* meaning high.

Ardscull, Co. Kildare

This deserted borough is located on the Dublin to Athy road, approximately 4km NE of Athy. The site occupies a commanding hilltop position, which affords excellent and extensive views in all directions. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD035-010; KD035-012). The upstanding remains include a motte.

Dunmanoge, Co. Kildare

Dunmanoge is now a townland located in the extreme south of Co. Kildare. It is situated in the low-lying basin of the river Barrow, which is located about 1.5km to the west. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD039-005). There are no upstanding remains.

Kilkea, Co. Kildare

Kilkea is a townland located 8km SE of Athy and 5km NW of Castledermot and is drained by the River Greese. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD037-017). The upstanding remains include a motte, castle and church.

Old Kilcullen, Co. Kildare

The deserted borough of Old Kilcullen is situated 3km south of the modern town of Kilcullen on a low hill. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD028-049). The upstanding remains include a church, round tower and high crosses.

Silliothill, Co. Kildare

Silliothill is a townland located about 2km south of Kildare town and is the site of a 13th century borough. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Kildare County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (KD022-032). The upstanding remains consist of a ringfort.

Castletown, Co. Laois

The deserted borough of Castletown is just off the main road of Port Laois and Carlow on relatively low-lying ground overlooking the Barrow valley to the E. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Laois County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (LA026-011). The upstanding remains include a motte and bailey.

Killabban, Co. Laois

Situated on the edge of the Barrow Valley about 6 miles N of Carlow town is the deserted borough of Killabban. It is listed as an area of archaeological potential in the Laois County Archaeological Urban Survey as well as an RMP (LA026-013). The upstanding remains include a church.

10.6 National Monuments

Fourteen of the sites identified in this report are classed as National Monuments currently under state ownership or guardianship. The term 'National Monument' as defined by the 1930 National Monuments Act is, "a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto" (The National Monuments Act, 1930, Part 1, Preliminary and General, Section 2). This definition does not restrict inclusion based on dating and includes land adjacent to a national monument, which is required to preserve the amenities of the monument.

The majority are listed in the Record of Historic Monuments and Places (RMP), established under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Under the terms of this act, the Minister is required to establish and maintain a record of the monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments. This record gives protection to the monuments without having to establish that a monument is in danger of falling into decay. The term 'monument' as used in this Act encompasses all artificial structures, regardless of date, whether or not they are of archaeological or architectural interest, but excludes buildings used for ecclesiastical purposes. All monuments, whether or not they are in state ownership or care, or be designated or subject to any legal protection, could potentially be classed as 'National Monuments'. A 'Historic Monument' includes 'a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country'. Any monument dating prior to

AD 1700 is automatically a historic monument, but monuments post-dating AD 1700 may also be included.

The inclusion of archaeological objectives by planning authorities in their statutory development provides the basis for such authorities to provide for the protection of the archaeological heritage. These objectives, which may be set out in a county development plan, include the 'preservation of caves, sites, features and other objects of archaeological, geological or historical interest'. These may also include the 'preservation of buildings of artistic, architectural or historical interest.'

10.7 Preservation Orders, Registered Sites and Sites listed in County Development Plans

Seven of the sites within the study area are protected by Preservation Orders. In certain circumstances that threaten an existing monument, Dúchas The Heritage Service has by order undertaken the preservation of the monument. The effect of these Preservation Orders makes it unlawful to interfere with the monument in any way without the written consent of Dúchas. 21 of the sites within the study area are listed as Registered Sites. The 'Register of Historic Monuments' was established by Dúchas (formerly under the auspices of the Office of Public Works), following the introduction of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act of 1987. As a result of this Act it is unlawful to carry out work to a Registered Monument, except in a case of urgent necessity and with the consent of Dúchas. The number of inclusions in the Register is growing steadily as it is to include all recorded sites (RMPs), which are known to Dúchas. The majority of these sites are also listed in the county development plan as being protected. In certain circumstances County Councils list and highlight certain archaeological sites in their respective areas for protection from development under the provisions of the National Monuments (Amended) Acts.

It should be noted that although KD028-038 Dun Aillinne Hillfort, which is protected by a preservation order, is not a National Monument, it should be considered to be of extremely high archaeological significance.

10.8 Record of Historic Monuments and Places

The vast majority of the archaeological sites identified in this report are listed in the Record of Historic Monuments and Places (RMP), which was established under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Under the terms of this act, the Minister is required to establish and maintain a record of the monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments. This record gives protection to the monuments without having to establish that a monument is in danger of falling into decay.

10.9 Architectural Heritage

The buildings and structures listed in the Catalogue of sites of Architectural Importance were identified in expert surveys carried out for Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Kilkenny County Councils. A total of 105 sites were identified through consultation with the county development plans for Carlow, Kildare, Laois and Kilkenny. The 1999 Planning Act introduced a range of new measures for the protection of architectural heritage. Included in these measures is the provision for a Record of Protected Structures. This record replaces the system of listing of buildings, which was in operation prior to January 2000. It is the policy of each of the County Councils involved to seek the preservation of items listed in the Record of Protected Structures. No building or structure listed in this record may be demolished or materially altered without grant of permission under the Local Government Acts. These sites include country houses, vernacular houses, churches, mills, bridges and other buildings of note. The Kildare and Kilkenny Development Plans rates each site in terms of their international, national, regional or local significance. The Carlow and Laois Development Plans do not provide this rating.

10.10 Industrial Archaeology

Unlike Britain and Ulster most of Ireland did not become industrialised in the 18th century in the European sense. However, limited industrialisation did occur here but was usually very localised. A total of 34 Industrial Archaeological sites were identified in the study area. These sites consist primarily of bridges, mills, railway bridges and structures associated with coal mining. Under the early National Monuments acts archaeology officially ended in the year 1700, but under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 the OPW (later Dúchas) became empowered to use its discretion where sites of national importance dating to post 1700 were involved. Under this new provision the owners of industrial archaeological sites, which are deemed to be important, now required planning permission in order to demolish or alter these sites. In 1994 a further amendment to the National Monuments Act enabled industrial archaeological sites to be added to the national record of monuments, thus affording them a measure of statutory protection. In 1985 Ireland signed the Grenada Convention of the Protection of Europe's Architectural Heritage and to date upward of 30000 buildings of the estimated 1 million in Ireland have been recorded in large parts of some 24 towns. Unfortunately in terms of this report there were no Industrial Archaeology sites included in the Development Plans for counties Carlow, Kildare and Laois. As a result it is very possible that further sites of industrial archaeological significance will be identified during the field walking to be carried out during the route selection phase.

10.11 Rivers

The importance of rivers in archaeology was given added recognition in 1998 with the issuing of a memorandum from Dúchas The Heritage Service that requires archaeological assessments to take these water bodies and associated features into account. This was due to the fact “that linear developments particularly roads often cross rivers and impact on mills, fords, old bridges and find spots of archaeological material. Other sites such as castles and longphort (Viking) settlements are also found beside rivers” (Memo from Dúchas re. River Crossings and Bridges, 23/04/98). Rivers and waterways have always attracted human activity for a variety of reasons, from their obvious use as source of water to their use as a means of transport, as a source of energy and for their spiritual, religious or ritual associations. Additionally the former flood plains of large waterways provided a fertile, well-irrigated and relatively flat landscape suitable for agricultural practices from the earliest times of Irish farming (c. 4,000 BC).

10.12 Bogland

There is an area of bog contained within the study area to the south of Monasterevin. The location of smaller areas of bog or waterlogged, highly organic soils should be noted in the more detailed phases of study for this proposed road scheme. Bogs or water-logged areas are frequently rich sources of archaeology and their exceptional capability in the preservation of remains makes them a unique archaeological resource.

The waterlogged conditions provide an anaerobic environment which is instrumental in the preservation of organic remains and most frequently, in archaeological terms, of wooden trackways or *toghers* (KD026-014, KD027-001). The practice of laying down wooden trackways or causeways across wet areas and bogs to enable people to get from one side to another in reasonable safety is known from as early as the 4th Millennium BC. Trackways vary in form from simple deposition of brushwood on the ground surface to large-scale constructions substantial enough to carry wheeled vehicles (Raftery 1990, 4). Their construction is thought to be dependent on the conditions of the area itself (i.e. how wet conditions are) as well as other factors. In addition, archaeological sites such as crannogs, fulachta fiadh and sites of votive offering are typically found in or near wet, water logged regions. A more gruesome aspect of wetland archaeology is the eighty or so human bodies which have been recovered from bogs throughout the country over the past two centuries. Taking a very general rate of 1m of peat build-up per millennium, it is possible that the pockets of peat may contain the archaeological remains of local peoples, from the earliest time of bog formation.

10.13 Gravel Ridges

Gravel Ridges/Gravel deposits by their nature provide raised areas, generally with commanding views and with well-drained soils, which were very popular in particular for Bronze Age Settlement. For example Early Bronze Age pit burials are frequently discovered on gravel ridges. Areas of landscape based on this type of geomorphological make up, offered a more suitable soil base for settlements and associated activities, particularly when surrounded by landscapes prone to water-logging or flooding. This would especially apply to eras of prolonged wetter weather conditions such as evidenced during the Irish Bronze Age, c. 2,750 BC to c. 500 BC and during the Irish Iron Age, c. 500 BC to 500 AD.

10.14 Recommendations

Avoidance

It is firstly recommended that if possible all impact on sites should be avoided in the selection of the Preferred Route option.

Should this not be possible ameliorative measures including archaeological investigation and excavation for sites in proximity to or directly impacted by the proposed scheme would be recommended. This should be undertaken, when possible, well in advance of the construction phase to allow for comprehensive recording of archaeological and architectural remains and to avoid causing delay to route construction.

River Assessment

In planning the route, the archaeological merit of the waterways within the study area needs to be taken into account. It is likely that pre-disturbance underwater archaeological assessment of relevant sections will be required ahead of the construction phase once the bridge locations have been fixed.

Bogland

In planning the route, the archaeological merit of any bogland affected by the proposed development needs to be taken into account. It is recommended that these areas be avoided if possible.

Should this not be possible a full programme of assessment of the potential of the bogland affected would be recommended.

Consultations

It should be noted that the recommendations are subject to approval by Dúchas The Heritage Service at the Department of Arts, Heritage, the Gaeltacht, and the Islands who should be consulted at all stages of the scheme development.

10.15 Conclusion

Research through paper survey indicates that the route will pass through a landscape rich in archaeology. There are 1360 known archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential within the study area. 105 sites of architectural significance and 34 sites of industrial archaeological significance were also noted. The area also contains many rivers and small waterways.

Where possible the proposed works will avoid direct impacts with the elements of the known archaeological landscape. Should this not be possible, a full programme of archaeological mitigation including aerial survey, topographical survey, geophysical survey and investigative excavation would be recommended. This would be followed by full-scale excavation, should this be required. Underwater assessment would also be recommended for all the waterway crossings.

10.16 References

The following references have been consulted:

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Table 10.1 : Medieval, Historic Towns and Medieval Deserted Settlements

RMP No.	County	Townlands	Type
CW007-018	Carlow	Carlow/Graigue	Medieval Town
CW007-037	Carlow	Staplestown	Deserted Settlement, Village
CW011-016	Carlow	Oldleighlin/Moanduff/Raheenwood (Idrone West. By.)	Medieval Town
CW012-070	Carlow	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)/Leighlinbridge	Medieval Town
CW016-085	Carlow	Bohermore/Curraghcruit/Dunleckny	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD022-032	Kildare	Greyabbey/Newtown (Kildare Ed.)/Silliothill (Kildare Ed.)/Tully West	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD028-049	Kildare	OldKilcullen/Glebe North/Glebe South	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD035-010, 012	Kildare	Ardscull	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD035-022	Kildare	Athy/Townparks (D.P.) (Athy Rural Town Ed.)/Townparks (Athy West Urban Ed.)	Medieval Town
KD035-032	Kildare	Ardree/Coneyburrow (Athy Rural Ed.)	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD036-031	Kildare	Moone	Medieval Town
KD037-017	Kildare	Kilkea Demesne	Deserted Medieval Settlement
KD038-045/ KD040-002	Kildare	Castledermot/Abbeyland (Castledermot Ed.)/Garterfarm/SaintJohns/Woodlands East	Medieval Town
KD039-005	Kildare	Dunmanoge	Deserted Medieval Settlement
-	Kildare	Ballitore	Historic Town
KK005-082	Kilkenny	Castlecomer	Medieval Town
KK019-026	Kilkenny	Cashel/Collegepark/Deasnsground/Kilkenny	Medieval Town
LA026-011	Laois	Castletown (SL. BY)	Deserted Medieval Settlement
LA026-013	Laois	Killabban	Deserted Medieval Settlement

Table 10.2 : National Monuments within the Study Area

TOWNLAND	COUNTY	RMP NO.	SITE TYPE	NATIONAL MONUMENT NO.
Brownhill/Kernastown	Carlow	CW007-010	Portal Tomb	613
Carlow Town	Carlow	CW007-018	Castle	306
Baunogenasraid	Carlow	CW008-03102	Dolmen (Cist)	566
Leighlinbridge	Carlow	CW012-07003	Tower of Castle (Black Castle)	438
Ballaghmoon	Carlow	CW016-05501	Castle	486
Old Kilcullen	Kildare	KD028-049	Ecclesiastical Remains	71
Mullaghreelan	Kildare	KD038-035	Ringfort	589
Castledermot	Kildare	KD040-00202	Round Tower, Crosses	471
Abbeyland/Castledermot	Kildare	KD040-00204	Abbey	200
Skenagun/Castledermot	Kildare	KD040-00208	St. John's or Pigeon Tower	503
Mohill	Kilkenny	KK014-017	Dunmore Caves	399
Clara Upper	Kilkenny	KK020-003	Tower House	274
Sleaty	Laois	LA032-01801	Church, Crosses	116
Killeshin	Laois	LA032-02002	Church	115

Table 10.3 : Sites listed in County Development Plans; Sites with Preservation Orders; Sites listed in Register of Historic Monuments

RMP No.	County	Townland	Item	Listing
CW007-010*	Carlow	Kernanstown	Portal Tomb	Register of Historic Monuments
CW007-023	Carlow	Carlow	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
CW015-024	Carlow	Fenniscourt	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
CW016-003	Carlow	Ballyknockan	Dinn Righ Earthwork	Register of Historic Monuments
CW016-043	Carlow	Kilcarrig	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
CW016-052	Carlow	Ballymoon	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
KD027-012	Kildare	Duneany	Ruined church and walled graveyard	Kildare County Development Plan
KD027-038	Kildare	Grangebeg	Dolmen	Kildare County Development Plan
KD028-022	Kildare	Castlemartin	Medieval Church and carved stones	Kildare County Development Plan
KD028-038	Kildare	Knockaulin	Dun Ailline Hill Fort (Although this site is not a National Monument, it should be considered to be of high archaeological significance.)	Preservation Order; Kildare County Development Plan
KD028-048	Kildare	Old Kilcullen	Tumulus	Kildare County Development Plan
KD028-049*	Kildare	Old Kilcullen	Church site, Round Tower and two crosses	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-003	Kildare	Cloney	Church in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-004	Kildare	Kilberry	Castlready in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-005	Kildare	Kilberry	Kilberry Abbey in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-006	Kildare	Kilberry	Kilberry Church in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-007	Kildare	Kilberry	Kilberry Castle in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD030-008	Kildare	Castlereban North	Remains of Rhebans Caste	Kildare County Development Plan

RMP No.	County	Townland	Item	Listing
KD031-020	Kildare	Oldcourt	Site at Killart Church	Kildare County Development Plan
KD031-027	Kildare	Kilmead	Kilmead circular burial and Fitzgerald Tomb	Kildare County Development Plan
KD031-028	Kildare	Kilmead	Kilmead Moat	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-003	Kildare	Ballyshannon Demesne	Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-005	Kildare	Davidstown	Davidstown Church and ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-012	Kildare	Kilgowan	Kilgowan standing stone	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-013	Kildare	Castlefarm	Church in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-019	Kildare	Blackhall	Blackhall Castle	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-021	Kildare	Brewel West	Brewel West Old Burial Ground	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-024-026	Kildare	Brewel West	Two Ring Barrows and Stone Circle	Preservation Order; Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-031	Kildare	Blackrath	Kyle Graveyard	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-032	Kildare	Blackrath	Blackrath	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-033	Kildare	Blackrath	Blackrath remains of castle, complex of farm buildings and vernacular house	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-034	Kildare	Inchaquire	Earthwork	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-037	Kildare	Glassely	Old Burial Ground at Glassely	Kildare County Development Plan
KD032-044	Kildare	Killeencormach	Killeencormach Graveyard and all monuments contained within	Kildare County Development Plan
KD034-001	Kildare	Castlereban South	Rheban Moat	Kildare County Development Plan
KD035-010	Kildare	Ardscull	Ardscull Motte	Preservation Order; Kildare County Development Plan

RMP No.	County	Townland	Item	Listing
KD035-026	Kildare	Inch	Ruins of Inch Castle	Kildare County Development Plan
KD035-030	Kildare	Burtown Big	Burtown Big Old Burial Ground	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-008	Kildare	Mullamast	Mullamast Rath	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-009-011, 014	Kildare	Mullamast	Earthworks	Register of Historic Monuments; Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-017	Kildare	Mullamast	Mullamast Long Stone	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-020	Kildare	Ballitore	Quaker Graveyard	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-023	Kildare	Timolin	Ring barrow	Register of Historic Monuments
KD036-024	Kildare	Timolin	Two Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-031	Kildare	Moone	Moone High Cross, Ruins of Franciscan Friary, Stone Crosses, St. Columcille's Well	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-032	Kildare	Moone	Tower of Moone Castle	Kildare County Development Plan
KD036-034	Kildare	Moone	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
KD037-011	Kildare	Grangemellon	Remains of St. Ledger's Castle	Kildare County Development Plan
KD037-017	Kildare	Kilkea Demesne	Kilkea Castle and Moat, Church ruins and Graveyard monuments	Kildare County Development Plan
KD037-025	Kildare	Mullaghreelan	Ringfort	Kildare County Development Plan
KD037-048	Kildare	Castleroe West	Castle in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD037-049	Kildare	Castleroe East	Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD037-051	Kildare	Hallahoise	Hallahoise Ritual site	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-005	Kildare	Simonstown	Simonstown West Standing Stone	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-006	Kildare	Killelan	Killelan Church ruin	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-019	Kildare	Bolton	Bolton Castle Remains	Kildare County Development Plan

RMP No.	County	Townland	Item	Listing
KD038-025, 028	Kildare	Hughestown	Hughestown Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-040	Kildare	Moatavanny	Moatavanny Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-047	Kildare	Corballis	Corballis Castle in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-048	Kildare	Corballis	Corballis Church in ruins	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-049	Kildare	Tankardstown	Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-050	Kildare	Carrigeen	Carrigeen North Moat	Kildare County Development Plan
KD038-065	Kildare	Sheriffhill	Sheriffhill Standing stone and Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD039-014	Kildare	Ballaghmoon	Church in ruins in Bolton/Moone	Kildare County Development Plan
KD040-008-010	Kildare	Knockpatrick	Two Earthworks and Graveyard	Listed in Kildare County Development Plan
KD040-015	Kildare	Graney East	Old Priory or Nunnery	Preservation Order; Register of Historic Monuments; Kildare County Development Plan
KD040-025	Kildare	Knocknacree	Knockacree Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD040-026-027	Kildare	Knockshannagh	Two Earthworks	Kildare County Development Plan
KD040-032	Kildare	Ballyhade	Ballyhade Graveyard	Kildare County Development Plan
KK005-074	Kilkenny	Donaguile	Fulacht Fiadh	Register of Historic Monuments; Kilkenny County Development Plan
KK015-018	Kilkenny	Carrageen	Ringfort	Preservation Order; Kilkenny County Development Plan
LA019-028	Laois	Ballyadams	Tower House	Laois County Development Plan
LA020-005	Laois	Barrowhouse	Moated site	Register of Historic Monuments
LA020-007	Laois	Barrowhouse	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments

RMP No.	County	Townland	Item	Listing
LA025-009	Laois	Corbally	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
LA025-017	Laois	Corbally	Ringfort	Register of Historic Monuments
LA025-018	Laois	Manger	Megalithic Structure – “Ass’s Manger”	Register of Historic Monuments
LA025-027	Laois	Boley	Hillfort	Register of Historic Monuments
LA032-012	Laois	Shrule	Tower House	Laois County Development Plan
LA032-020	Laois	Killeshin	Motte	Register of Historic Monuments

Table 10.4 : Listed Sites of Architectural Importance

Site No.	County	Location	Item	Rating
1	Carlow	Oakpark	Country House	No Rating Available
2	Carlow	Oakpark	Mausoleum and Bridge	No Rating Available
3	Carlow	Rainstown	Country House	No Rating Available
4	Carlow	Rainstown	Gate Lodge	No Rating Available
5	Carlow	Ballincarrig	Culm Crusher	No Rating Available
6	Carlow	Browneshill	Country House	No Rating Available
7	Carlow	Browneshill	Stable Block	No Rating Available
8	Carlow	Castletown	Country House	No Rating Available
9	Carlow	Castletown	Stable Block	No Rating Available
10	Carlow	Tinryland	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
11	Carlow	Old Leighlin	Cathedral	No Rating Available
12	Carlow	Ballinbrannagh	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
13	Carlow	Milford	Bridge	No Rating Available
14	Carlow	Dunleckney	Country House	No Rating Available
15	Carlow	Killinane	Country House	No Rating Available
16	Carlow	Royal Oak	Culm Crusher	No Rating Available
17	Carlow	Mortartstown Upper	Country House	No Rating Available
18	Kildare	Clonegath	Country House	Local Interest
19	Kildare	Kildangan	Catholic Church	Regional Interest
20	Kildare	Castlemartin	Country House	International Interest
21	Kildare	Cloney	Country House	Local Interest
22	Kildare	Cloney	Dunrally Bridge	Local Interest
23	Kildare	Youngstown	Country House	National Interest
24	Kildare	Fontstown Lower	Church of Ireland Church	Regional Interest
25	Kildare	Kilberry	Church of Ireland Church	Regional Interest
26	Kildare	Fontstown Lower	School House	Local Interest
27	Kildare	Calverstown	Country House	Regional Interest
28	Kildare	Great Rath	Vernacular House	National Interest

Site No.	County	Location	Item	Rating
29	Kildare	Blackhall	Country House	National Interest
30	Kildare	Inchaquire	Hall	Regional Interest
31	Kildare	Old Grange	Country House	Local Interest
32	Kildare	Calverstown	Country House	Regional Interest
33	Kildare	Glassely	Country House	Regional Interest
34	Kildare	Lippstown	Drummers Well	Local Interest
35	Kildare	Bert Demesne	Country House	Local interest
36	Kildare	Ardree	Farm House & Lodge	Local interest
37	Kildare	Ardree	Lifting Bridge	Local interest
38	Kildare	Geraldine	Country House & Outbuildings	Local interest
39	Kildare	Crookstown Lower	Catholic Church	Regional Interest
40	Kildare	Burtown Big	Country House	Regional Interest
41	Kildare	Mauillamast	Country House	Local Interest
42	Kildare	Moone	Country House	No Rating Available
43	Kildare	Timolin	Country House	Local Interest
44	Kildare	Ballitore	Water Pump	Local interest
45	Kildare	Crookstown Lower	Mill	Regional Interest
46	Kildare	Ballitore	Creamery Office	Local interest
47	Kildare	Ballitore	Country House	Regional Interest
48	Kildare	Ballitore	Mill	Regional Interest
49	Kildare	Ballitore	Country House	Local interest
50	Kildare	Ballitore	Country House	Local interest
51	Kildare	Grangemellon	Country House	Local Interest
52	Kildare	Beaconstown	Mill	Regional Interest
53	Kildare	Grangemellon	Bridge	Regional Interest
54	Kildare	Levitstown	Country House	Local Interest

Site No.	County	Location	Item	Rating
55	Kildare	Grangemellon	Swing Bridge	Regional Interest
56	Kildare	Levitstown	Mill	Regional Interest
57	Kildare	Grangemellon	Bridges	Local Interest
58	Kildare	Kildangan	Country House	No Rating Available
59	Kildare	Kilkea Upper	Country House	Regional Interest
60	Kildare	Belan Demesne	Country House	National Interest
61	Kildare	Corballis	Forge	Local Interest
62	Kildare	Marshalestown	Country House	Local Interest
63	Kildare	Ballaghmoon	Bridge	Local Interest
64	Kildare	Gotham	Bridge	Local Interest
65	Kildare	Maganey Lower	Bridge	International Interest
66	Kildare	Maganey Upper	Catholic Church	Local Interest
67	Kildare	Prumplestown Lower	Mill	International Interest
68	Kildare	Woodlands West	Country House	Regional Interest
69	Kildare	Graney East	Country House	National Interest
70	Kildare/ Carlow	Burton Hall	Country House	No Rating Available
71	Kilkenny	Clough	Catholic Church	Regional Importance
72	Kilkenny	Castlecomer	Church of Ireland Church	Regional Importance
73	Kilkenny	Castlecomer	Country House	Local Importance
74	Kilkenny	Coolbaun	Catholic Church	Local Importance
75	Kilkenny	Gazebo (Cloneen)	Catholic Church	Regional Importance
76	Kilkenny	Railyard	School	Regional Importance
77	Kilkenny	Dysart	Bridge	Regional Importance

Site No.	County	Location	Item	Rating
78	Kilkenny	Ballyfoyle	Catholic Church	Regional Importance
79	Kilkenny	Dunmore	Catholic Church	Regional Importance
80	Kilkenny	Jeninstown	Country House	Local Importance
81	Kilkenny	Ballyfoyle	Tower House	Regional Importance
82	Kilkenny	Dinin	Bridge	International Importance
83	Kilkenny	Jeninstown	Bridge	Regional Importance
84	Kilkenny	Johnswell	Catholic Church	Local Importance
85	Kilkenny	Ballysallagh	Country House	National Importance
86	Kilkenny	Freneystown	Tower House	Regional Importance
87	Kilkenny	Shankill	Catholic Church	Local Importance
88	Kilkenny	Shankill Castle	Country House	National Importance
89	Kilkenny	Shankill	Vernacular House	Local Importance
90	Kilkenny	Bonnettstown	Country House	International importance
91	Kilkenny	Lyrath	Country House	Regional importance
92	Kilkenny	Paulstown Castle	Country House	Regional importance
93	Laois	Ballyadams	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
94	Laois	Timogue	Church of Ireland Church	No Rating Available
95	Laois	Oughaval	Church of Ireland Church	No Rating Available
96	Laois	Raheenduff House	Country House	No Rating Available
97	Laois	Luggacurren	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
98	Laois	Gracefield	Church of Ireland Church	No Rating Available
99	Laois	Gracefield	Country House	No Rating Available
100	Laois	Killeen	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
101	Laois	Killeshin	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
102	Laois	Arles	Catholic Church	No Rating Available
103	Laois	Hollymount House	Country House	No Rating Available
104	Laois	Ashfield Hall	Country House	No Rating Available
105	Laois	Graigue	Church of Ireland Church	No Rating Available

Table 10.5 : Listed Sites of Industrial Archaeological Importance

Site No.	Location	County	Item	Rating
IA 1	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	John's Bridge	Grade 1
IA 2	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Green's Bridge	Grade 1
IA 3	Castlecomer	Kilkenny	Bridge	Grade 2
IA 4	Ballyhimmin	Kilkenny	Grain Mill	Grade 2
IA 5	Jeninstown	Kilkenny	Bridge	Grade 2
IA 6	Dysart Glebe	Kilkenny	Dysart Bridge	Grade 3
IA 7	Ardaloo	Kilkenny	Dinin Bridge	Grade 3
IA 8	Gragera	Kilkenny	New Dinin Bridge	Grade 3
IA 9	Dukesmeadows	Kilkenny	Nore Canal	Grade 3
IA 10	Dukesmeadows	Kilkenny	Scots Canal Lock	Grade 3
IA 11	Archersgrove	Kilkenny	Crows' Well Canal Lock	Grade 3
IA 12	Dukesmeadows	Kilkenny	Ormonde Woollen Mills	Grade 3
IA 13	Clough	Kilkenny	Coal Pit	Grade 4
IA 14	Chatsworth	Kilkenny	Bridge	Grade 4
IA 15	Ballyhimmin	Kilkenny	Bridge	Grade 4
IA 16	Castlecomer	Kilkenny	Bridge	Grade 4
IA 17	Smithstown	Kilkenny	Laundry	Grade 4
IA 18	Moneenroe	Kilkenny	Massford Bridge	Grade 4
IA 19	Dunmore	Kilkenny	Railway Bridge	Grade 4
IA 20	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Railway Station	Grade 4
IA 21	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Railway Bridge	Grade 4
IA 22	Middleknock	Kilkenny	Railway Bridge	Grade 4
IA 23	Middleknock	Kilkenny	Railway Bridge	Grade 4
IA 25	Jeninstown	Kilkenny	Threshing Mill	Grade 4
IA 26	Bleach Green, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Woollen Mills	Grade 4

Site No.	Location	County	Item	Rating
IA 27	James' Street, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Sullivan's Brewery	Grade 4
IA 28	John's Green, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Gas Works	Grade 4
IA 29	Green's Bridge, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Grain Mill/ Woollen Mill	Grade 4
IA 30	Lacken	Kilkenny	Well	Grade 4
IA 31	Abbey Street, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Blackfriar's Bridge	Grade 4
IA 32	Green Street, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Walsh's Mill	Grade 4
IA 33	Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Woollen Mill	Grade 4
IA 34	Maudlinsland	Kilkenny	Water Pump House	Grade 4
IA 35	Blackmills, Kilkenny	Kilkenny	Black Bridge	Grade 4